

1. The Incident Command System (ICS) is:
 - a. A standardized approach to incident management that is applicable for use in all hazards.
 - b. A relatively new approach created based on the lessons learned from the 9/11 terrorist attacks.
 - c. A military system used in domestic incidents to ensure command and control of Federal resources.
 - d. Most applicable to the management of complex incidents that extend over many hours or days.

2. The Incident Command System (ICS) is a viable application in all of the following situations, EXCEPT:
 - a. The planning and operation of a local festival.
 - b. A hostage situation at a local financial institution.
 - c. The oversight of a jurisdiction's annual budget.
 - d. A hazardous materials release after a train derailment.

3. TRUE OR FALSE: The Incident Command System (ICS) can be used to manage planned events, such as evacuation drills and festivals, in addition to actual incidents.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Select the FALSE statement below about the Incident Command System (ICS).
 - a. ICS could be used to manage a large sporting event or a visit from a foreign dignitary.
 - b. ICS is a standardized, all-hazards incident management approach that is used throughout the lifecycle of an incident.
 - c. ICS is primarily a standardized organizational structure (chart) that is used in an identical fashion for every incident.
 - d. ICS has been used to manage both emergency and nonemergency situations by both government and private-sector organizations.

5. All of the following are true, EXCEPT:
 - a. NIMS was called for in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) in February of 2003.
 - b. NIMS is a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology for incident command and multiagency coordination.

- c. NIMS is a consistent, nationwide approach for all levels of government to work effectively and efficiently together.
 - d. NIMS requires that the Incident Command System (ICS) be activated as a last resort during domestic incidents.
- 6. Homeland Security Directive 5 (HSPD-5) requires Federal departments and agencies to:
 - a. Test and credential response personnel to ensure they have acquired the competencies needed to implement the Incident Command System.
 - b. Make adoption of NIMS by State, tribal, and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance (through grants, contracts, and other activities).
 - c. Establish standardized organizational structures for communities to use in response to natural, technological, and manmade incidents.
 - d. Establish metrics that will measure whether communities are using the proper amounts of resources when responding to incidents.
- 7. TRUE OR FALSE: OSHA rule 1910.120 requires all organizations that handle hazardous materials to use ICS.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 8. A school district is applying for Federal preparedness funds. What is required?
 - a. The principal must be certified as an Incident Commander.
 - b. The school district must adopt NIMS.
 - c. The school must add an Emergency Manager to its full-time staff.
 - d. The day-to-day school structure needs to be reorganized into a Command and General Staff structure.
- 9. The ability to communicate within ICS is absolutely critical. To ensure efficient, clear communication, ICS requires the use of:
 - a. Agency-specific codes.
 - b. Common terminology.
 - c. Radio codes.
 - d. Technical language.
- 10. When communicating, ICS requires the use of:
 - a. Plain English.
 - b. Agency-specific codes.
 - c. Radio codes.

- d. Technical language.
11. Command is:
- a. Directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.
 - b. Based on the number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident.
 - c. The ability to control information exchange within and across organizations involved in an incident.
 - d. Assumed by the individual who is the highest ranking person on the scene regardless of experience or training level.
12. Select the FALSE statement below.
- a. Chain of command allows an Incident Commander to direct and control the actions of all personnel under his or her supervision.
 - b. Chain of command avoids confusion by requiring that orders flow from supervisors.
 - c. Chain of command restricts personnel to communicating or sharing information outside their organizational units.
 - d. Chain of command requires that all task assignments and direction come from the individual's supervisor at the incident scene.
13. Which action is INCONSISTENT with ICS chain of command principles?
- a. The on-scene Public Information Officer is being assigned tasks by both the agency executive's press secretary and the Incident Commander.
 - b. Members from one strike team warn the members of a second strike team about hazardous road conditions ahead.
 - c. Requests for additional resources are being communicated from the Task Force Leader to the Operations Section Chief.
 - d. After the Planning Section Chief assembles the Incident Action Plan, it must be approved by the Incident Commander.
14. What does unity of command mean?
- a. There is only one Incident Commander per incident.
 - b. Tactical direction is provided by the agency executive.
 - c. Responders receive assignments only from a superior within their home agency.
 - d. Personnel report to only one ICS supervisor.
15. What is the correct term for the ICS principle that all personnel report only to one ICS supervisor?

- a. Unified Command
 - b. Unity of Command
 - c. Supervisory Command
 - d. Supervision of Command
16. Select the TRUE statement below.
- a. When ICS is used, the four Sections (Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration) will always be activated and filled.
 - b. The ICS organization expands and contracts based on a formula using the projected number of hours for stabilizing the incident.
 - c. The Incident Commander has the discretion to fill only those functions or positions necessary to meet incident objectives.
 - d. The agency executive determines the size and structure of the on-scene ICS organization based on resources.
17. Select the FALSE statement below.
- a. The ICS organization develops in a top-down, modular fashion that is based on the size and complexity of the incident.
 - b. The ICS organizational structure is determined based on the incident objectives and resource requirements.
 - c. The Incident Commander must fill all Command Staff functions (Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer) for every incident.
 - d. The Incident Commander has the discretion to expand and contract in a flexible manner.
18. TRUE OR FALSE: To ensure consistency, all incidents will have someone assigned to assume each Command and General Staff position (Officers and Section Chiefs).
- a. True
 - b. False
19. TRUE OR FALSE: The ICS organizational structure established within the first operational period must be used throughout the lifecycle of the incident.
- a. True
 - b. False
20. Which of the following terms refers to the number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident?
- a. Delegation of authority

- b. Span of control
 - c. Form follows function
 - d. Unity of Command
21. Span of control refers to:
- a. The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.
 - b. An orderly line of authority that exists within the ranks of the incident management organization.
 - c. The process of moving the responsibility for incident command from one Incident Commander to another.
 - d. The number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident.
22. For effective span of control, there is a recommended ratio of one supervisor to:
- a. One subordinate.
 - b. Five subordinates.
 - c. Ten subordinates.
 - d. Twenty subordinates.
23. Select the most compelling reason below to reduce the span of control ratio to 1:3.
- a. During demobilization when additional supervisors are available.
 - b. When resources from several different jurisdictions are deployed.
 - c. When hazardous tactical operations are being performed.
 - d. During the first operational period when incident objectives are being established.
24. Select the factor below that is a primary consideration in determine the span of control ratio.
- a. Safety
 - b. Costs
 - c. Supervisory expertise
 - d. Public perception
25. TRUE OR FALSE: Resource management includes processes for reimbursing for resources and maintaining a resource inventory.

- a. True
- b. False